

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Part I (Education) Section VII (Education and Religious Affairs) ammended by directive "Re-opening of Universities and other Institutions of Higher Learning."

27 December 1945
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO

Control Council Law No. 6, providing for admittance of documents to U.S. Courts as Annex j-6 to Section XXIV (Military Government Legislation)

27 December 1945
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO

Determination of Requirements, Allocations and Destribution of Solid Fuels

21 December 1945
AG 463.3 GEC-AGP

Administration of Justice

26 December 1945
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO

Use of Wehrmacht Property under Law No. 54

27 December 1945
AG 010.6 GEC-AGO

Distribution of Red Cross Food to American and British Nationals in U.S. Zones of Occupation

27 December 1945
AG 400 GEC-AGO



Military Government financial experts think they are, and are taking steps to demilitarize them for a peacetime economy.

Are Banks a Threat to Our Peace?

Ask anyone what a country needs to prepare for a war. Most probably you will get a description of huge airplane factories, armament plants, railroads and many other industrial enterprises. Few people would mention the quiet, peaceful, little bank that operates on main street, as one of the important necessities of war preparation.

It is perhaps somewhat difficult to see a threat to peace in a bank. There are no great hydraulic presses, no rows of gleaming lathes, no huge vats and coils. The clicking of adding machines and the murmuring of clerks is a peaceful sound. Yet, this citadel of peace and quiet is even more dangerous to world peace than the factories themselves. It is the corner stone on which the German war industry was built and operated. Today in Germany it is as important to demilitarize the banking structure of the country, as it is to destroy her war-producing factories. A destroyed factory can be rebuilt... if money can be found.

To prevent this money from being found, Military Government in the U. S. Zone, has taken two steps toward demilitarizing the financial structure of Germany. The first step, now completed, was an overall denazification of all banking agencies; the second step, still in process, is complete decentralization of the banking system.

The first step, removing all dangerous individuals from banking positions, was successful, despite the early predictions

that banking facilities would be hampered. The continued operation of the banking facilities during the denazification was due to the energy with which the MG finance officers sought replacements, and the sound judgment they used in making their selections. As a result the banks are enjoying an increasing public confidence, under a new and clean management.

The second step, breaking the highly organized, machine-like, banking system down into small functional units, is one of the most important steps yet taken to prevent Germany from again becoming a warrior nation. This huge banking monopoly was the instigator as well as the supporter of the huge economic bludgeon which enabled Germany to smash Europe to her knees.

BANKS BUILD INDUSTRY

In Germany, more than in any other country, the money for industry has been obtained from banks. Germany does not have the traditions of private investment, such as those of the United States and Great Britain. Because Germany's industrialization came relatively late, competition from other industrial powers left too little time to develop a class of private investors, or to build up capital reserves out of profits. To get capital in a hurry, industry turned to the banks.

The banks willingly committed themselves heavily in industrial shares. This

is forbidden in the United States because industrial stock shares are not a completely stable or liquid investment. Their value fluctuates from day to day. If a bank buys industrial shares with a depositor's money on one day, there is no guarantee that it can sell the shares for the same amount when the depositor comes to withdraw his money on the next.

Furthermore, the banks in Germany actually created money to make investments in industry. All banks have the unique characteristic of being able to lend money they do not have. This is because people are content to accept a bank's promise to pay, in the form of a deposit slip or check. A borrower therefore usually receives a deposit, uses it to make payments by checks, and the checks in turn are simply deposited in another bank account. No cash actually changes hands. The result is that money is created out of thin air.

GERMAN BANKS COMBINED

The Germans used this system to great advantage. Not having a minimum reserve law, (which would prevent the banks from lending out more than a safe percentage of their cash) the German bankers loaned out their money until their reserves fell to six per cent or less of the cash on hand. This increased their ability to make industrial investments but left just enough cash to meet daily transactions. This low working margin caused the banks to be very sensitive to economic disturbances. To make these banks more stable and to provide even greater money creating powers, the banks tended to combine into large semi-monopolistic units dominated by centralized banks, with headquarters in Berlin and branches throughout the country. The most important of these are the so-called "Big Five" banks, the Deutsche, Dresdner, and Commerz banks, the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft and the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft.

But all this increased money-creating efficiency demanded general stability if

it was to survive. If depositors suddenly lost confidence and demanded cash, there was bound to be a collapse. The banking system would not have enough cash to meet the demands. Therefore, the banks had to protect the apparent value of their non-liquid industrial investments. This was done by placing their own people on industrial Boards of Directors, and by encouraging the formation of industrial cartels and trusts. Firms which refused to join the cartels or other combinations, or which threatened the value of some large bank investment by producing goods cheaply, could not get credit, and therefore found it impossible to continue in business. When banks were heavily committed in two firms in the same business, they encouraged the two firms to combine rather than lose money by competing.

Thus the banks were part of the great concentration of economic power in Germany, and the chief instigators of that concentration. The concentration of economic power was one of the first steps in the mobilization of Germany, and was one of the reasons Germany was able to organize and support World War II.

SECRET REARMAMENT

Between the two wars, secret industrial armament was carried on in Germany. Money was provided for this by the large banks. The German bankers, in their capacity as directors and owners of many of the most important industries, participated in the quiet and long-drawn-out preparations for war. To many bankers, the advent of Hitler meant salvation. It meant the industrial prosperity which always goes with rearmament, and the rescue of the assets of their banks which were frozen in industrial firms. It is not surprising that the two most prominent bankers in Germany — Dr. Schacht and Baron von Schröder — were early and generous supporters of Hitler.

Under the nazi regime, the banking system played an indispensable part in financing war. Its great money-creating

efficiency made it possible to provide the huge funds needed for rearmament and aggression, without causing obvious inflation such as that which ruined Germany during the last war. The banks, and particularly the central bank or Reichsbank, also provided technicians to assist in looting the occupied countries, without which Germany could not have continued to fight. Individual German banks established or used existing agents to exploit all Europe, both for private profit and for the good of the nazi regime. "Respectable" German bankers, were used to preserve nazi assets in Switzerland and the other neutral countries.

DECENTRALIZED BANKING

All this is now well known by the leaders of Military Government. The first two steps will prevent it from happening again. The denazification of the banking system will remove those persons who desire to renew the excess money creating powers of Germany, which can only be used profitably for war; and the second step will remove the system which permitted these persons the opportunity to build a war machine.

Under the new decentralized banking system each Land will establish a central bank. This will be a banker's bank for clearing checks, and for the movement of funds between banks of other Länder in the US Zone, and the other zones of Germany. These central banks will also help the commercial banks meet extraordinary demands for credit and act as bankers for their Land Governments.

However, they will not print their own currency or be permitted to compete with the commercial banks for ordinary commercial business. Coordination and uniform supervision of the three Länder banks will be assured by the establishment of a banking council for the entire US Zone.

The commercial and savings banks, which will deal directly with the public, will be required to keep a minimum reserve of their assets on deposit with the central bank of their Land. These reserves will be on hand to settle clearing balances. Keeping these reserves on deposit with the central bank of the Land, will provide increased stability and safety for the individual banks, since they will no longer be able to deplete their liquid reserves beyond the danger point.

No bank will be permitted to have or establish branches outside the Land where it locates its principal office. The predominance of Berlin will be ended. Decentralization will continue with the aim of limiting all banks to the Landkreis or Stadtkreis in which they choose to locate.

This program is not intended as the final word on the German financial system. It is, rather, a step forward in a direction which is known, whose length or exact path may well be modified by future quadripartite decisions. It is carefully planned, however, so that no backtracking will be necessary, so that it will form part of the future financial policy, which in turn forms part of the principles established by the Potsdam Agreement.

Here are a few tips on

CIVILIAN TRAVEL REGULATIONS

When a civilian approaches you with a request to travel from where he is to another part of the U. S. Zone, or to another country, or to another zone for the purpose of visiting an old girl friend, or to get a job, or just for a change of climate, what do you do? If you've been casually handing out the Military Government Form 6 as a blanket pass for all travel, as reports indicate some MG officers have been doing, you had better stop doing it immediately and read up on the Civilian Travel Regulations ("Instructions for Guard Personnel at Frontier Control Posts and Inter-Zonal Road Blocks, dated 8 November 45, AG 210.482 CBI-AGO, and attached Letter of Instructions; "Travel of German Civilians in the U. S. Zone, dated 8 December 45, AG 230.42 GEC-AGO; and Security Control of Travel Into and out of Germany, dated 14 December 45, IN CI TS 210.482-50 AGP.).

TRAVEL WITHIN THE U.S.-ZONE

Whenever the word civilian is used in the civilian travel regulations, it refers to all persons who are not Allied Military, Naval, or Air Force personnel or Allied Nationals who are attached to or serving with the United States, British, or French Armed Forces.

No special permit or Military Government pass is required for travel or circulation by German civilians for legitimate purposes anywhere within the U. S. Zone, except, of course, in restricted areas.

However, all German civilians must present satisfactory proof of identity on demand by military or competent German

Under no circumstances will military Government Offices issue Pass Form MG/PS/G/6, or any other permit for travel to Austria, Czechoslovakia or across any other International Boundary.

authority. Pending issuance of a standard identification form for the U. S. Zone, any temporary registration form issued or authorized by Military Government, or the German Kennkarte, bearing photo, will be considered satisfactory. Displaced Persons must possess the DP Identification Form 1.

Present restrictions on curfew and on permanent changes of residence are still applicable.

INTER-ZONAL TRAVEL

Under a recent Quadripartite agreement, soon to be issued to the U.S. Zone eligible German civilians may apply for a semi-permanent Inter-Zonal pass which authorizes them to travel to and from other Occupation Zones of Germany. Persons eligible to apply for such Inter-Zonal passes are: members of the clergy; German citizens employed in Central Administrative Agencies under the Allied Control Council; ecclesiastical dignitaries; doctors; technicians in reconstruction projects; agents in Inter-Zone business and German citizens engaged in approved enterprises requiring travel in two or more zones. Germans falling into one of the above seven categories may apply for a semi-permanent pass providing he can: produce evidence to his identity; prove that he is not in an "unemployable-except-as ordinary labor" cate-

gory; and prove that the mission is legitimate. No person removed under the current Denazification Directive is eligible for a semi-permanent pass.

Applications for semi-permanent passes must be forwarded by the Military Government Office of origin, with a recommendation, directly to the **Inter-Zonal Facilities Section (US), Allied Control Authority, APO 742**. Each application must contain, in letter form, the following information in full: a 35 × 50 mm full face photograph of bearer; the name and residence address of the applicant; the occupation of the applicant; the place and date of birth; an identity card type and number; a standard physical description; the signature and stamp or seal of issuing authority; the places to be visited and points at which Inter-Zonal boundary is to be crossed; and the purpose of travel. Each application must be accompanied by two photographs and a specimen signature of the applicant.

Passes will be issued only by the Interzonal Facilities Section. Approved passes will be forwarded by the Interzonal Facilities Section (US) directly to the Military Government Office of origin for issue to the applicants. The pass entitles the bearer to purchase food, gasoline and other essentials in accordance with local regulations.

In addition, Inter-Zonal travel is authorized for civilians who are disbanded armed forces or para-military personnel, enroute to their permanent residence from a prisoner of war enclosure and possessing a discharge certificate (Control Form D-2). Civilians possessing a valid identity document and a Military Government pass exemption, (MG/PS/G/6) issued by a military government officer and approved by Military Government of the zone to which the person wishes to travel, are also authorized inter-zonal Travel. Such inter-zonal passes (MG/PS/G/6) can be issued by US. Military Government Officers only when the pass has been

authorized by the Military Government of the zone of destination.

Displaced persons and refugees travelling between zones must be moving under organized military supervision. In all such cases, prior notification of the number, time, and point of boundary crossing, has to be made to local Military Government Offices and boundary travel control points. Complete instructions on the semi-permanent pass will be issued shortly.

TRAVEL ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER

Civilian travel across the German frontier (including the German-Austrian border) is prohibited except for civilians possessing an Allied Expeditionary Force Permit. This is not Military Government pass MG/PS/G/6. The AEF permit will continue to be used pending the issue of a new form of permit by the Allied Control Authorities (Military Entry and Military Exit Permits). In addition to the AEF permit, each civilian must also possess a national passport or its equivalent.

All civilians seeking an AEF permit must fill out CI form 226. Typewritten copies of this form must be submitted in duplicate, accompanied by five (5) photographs not larger than 4×4 cms (three full face and two side face). A Military Government Officer must sign this application form, certifying that the travel in question is essential to the interests of the Allied Occupation. After the local CIC clearance, Military Government must forward the application directly to the Office of Military Government, USFET. After another security check has been made, the application is then sent for approval to the combined Travel Security Board, which is composed of representatives of the British, French and U.S. Forces. A military permit to leave Germany or notification of refusal is then transmitted by the CTS Board to the

appropriate Military Government Office through the same channels.

Those persons living in the immediate vicinity of the frontier whose work or profession requires that they cross the frontier frequently, are entitled to a Frontalier pass. This pass accompanied by a valid identity document will permit them to cross the frontier as often as their work requires them to.

Applicants for the Frontalier pass must apply to the local Military Governments Office, who will issue the pass after clearance with CIC.

Civilians who are displaced persons, refugees, or prisoners of war cross the

frontier without the AEF Permit providing they are moving under organized military supervision, arranged by a competent military authority. In such cases, prior notification will be made to the travel control post of the number, time and point of boundary crossing. In all other cases, displaced persons and refugees must possess an AEF permit.

The border between Germany and Austria is considered to be an international frontier, and no civilian unless travelling under organized military supervision may cross this frontier without the AEF Permit or Frontalier Pass.

First Step Toward Controlling **NARCOTICS TRAFFIC**

The Office of Military Government has recently issued an initial directive (Narcotics Control In Germany, 6 Dec 45, File GEC-PH 710) to cope with a problem which has plagued governments for centuries... how to keep narcotics flowing into the hands of the medical and scientific fields, and out of the hands of the illegal drug peddlers.

Usually the illegal drug traffickers have two sources from which to obtain their materials: through bribing or stealing it from the legitimate channels; or by buying it from illegal channels, such as manufacturers or processors in Germany or in other countries, and transporting it into and out of Germany.

Prior to the occupation, Germany organized two agencies to effect control over narcotics. The lawful trade and distribution was supervised by the Opiumstelle (part of the Reichsgesundheitsamt of Berlin), and the suppression of the illicit drug traffic was charged to the Reichszentralstelle zur Bekämpfung von Rauschgiftvergehen (a branch of the Kriminalpolizei). Both these central offices have ceased to function.

The new directive takes account of all the functions, laws and decrees which were formerly administered by the German Reichsgesundheitsamt (except those declared taboo by the directive) and assigns them to each Landespräsidenten. Each of these Minister Presidents will now be responsible for the same job of drug control which had previously been done by the German Reichsgesundheitsamt.

Though the directive permits the Germans to use most of their former laws

and methods of control to cope with the problem, it directs, in no uncertain terms, that drugs will not be shipped between zones or across German international boundaries, without specific approval of the Director of Military Government U.S. Zone. To facilitate control of the drug dealers within the Länder, the directive implies that a control office will be established in each Land and their efforts coordinated by the Minister Presidents of the Länder.

The directive also describes the reports which each Minister President will submit to the Public Health Branch of Military Government, how drugs are to be ordered, and what surveys will be made.

Back in 1931 both Germany and the United States, as parties of the Narcotics Limitations Convention at Geneva, agreed to provide a single authority for enforcing narcotic drug laws in their own countries and any other territory under their control. While this new directive provides for control within the U. S. Zone and is a step toward the discharge of the American obligations assumed at the convention, it does not solve the problem of effective narcotic control for all of Germany.

Hospital Beds Available

A total of 5,750 hospital beds and equipment will be available for Military Government use during the next 3 months, it is learned from a USFET cable. The names and locations of all the army hospitals from which the beds and equipment will come are not yet known, but each

Military District will be advised approximately two weeks before readiness date.

Box Cars — With Heat

Those cozy little "40 and 8's" and other rolling stock used to move troops, displaced persons, refugees, and prisoners of war, into, through, and out of any of the territories occupied by U.S. Forces in Europe, will be heated during the severe winter months, according to a recent cable from USFET.

The district in which the movement originates will install the stoves. All the supplies needed for the installation, such as the stoves, wire, and nails, (and don't forget the sand box to sit the stove on) can be obtained through regular supply channels, TSFET-Main. The coal for each rail movement will be supplied by the agency dispatching the movement.

If no persons are to be moved in the cars on the return trip, then remove all the stoves and store them in a sealed car for the return journey.

Red Cross Parcels

Each American citizen and British subject who is awaiting repatriation, and who is living in any of the occupied zones but is not in a DP assembly center, will immediately start receiving the contents of two Red Cross parcels each month, according to a recent directive from USFET.

Only the contents of the packages will be given and where possible the Red Cross markings on these contents will be obliterated before distributing them. The outside containers of the parcels will be destroyed by burning at the camp where the parcels are unpacked.

The persons who claim to be entitled to the parcels will have to show documentary evidence of their citizenship, satisfactory to the Commanding Officer or Director of the assembly center mak-

ing the distribution, before they get their parcels.

The directive also points out that the contents of the parcels should be given to persons in accordance to their needs. For example, cigarettes should be removed from the parcels being given to children.

Lock it up!

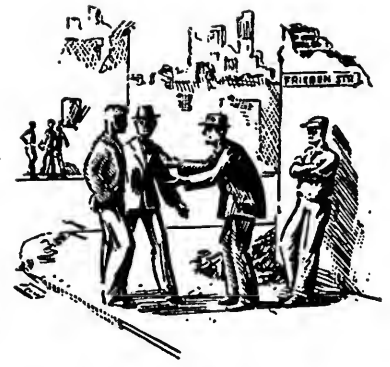
If you are in possession of classified information take the necessary security measures required to safeguard it. Reports have come in which indicate that in some quarters security measures have been relaxed to the extent that documents, classified Secret and Confidential, have been left accessible to cleaning women and other unauthorized personnel.

True, the war is over and the actual combat has ceased. But there are still many Allied programs and plans which can be wrecked if the information finds its way into the proper channels. Remember, classified information is still classified for a purpose, so take the proper security measures to keep it out of unauthorized persons hands.

Wehrmacht Property Record

A recent new directive, Use of Wehrmacht Property Under Law No. 54, (AG 010.6 GEC-AGO), dated 27 December 1945, gives further instructions concerning the use of property formerly owned by the German Armed Forces.

The directive orders the establishment of a permanent record of this property. Reports are to be submitted by 15 January 1946 to USFET Headquarters, by the Minister Presidents of the Länder in the Zone. These reports will, in effect, constitute a historical record of the nature of the property and the uses to which it has been put. They will consequently be of help in determining what profitable future use can be made of the property.



A German Newspaper Discusses

Germany's Destroyed Cities

One of the most important factors in the re-education of the German people is the fast-growing press. Not only do German newspapers attempt to give their readers "all the news that's fit to print", they also endeavor to create a proper sense of moral and political values in their readers so that news will have meaning for them beyond its mere factual significance. In some quarters objections have been made that the German press gives too much emphasis to this educational aspect of its function. However, this objection is greatly outweighed by the fact that there is a most pressing need for a thorough re-education of Germany and no other medium exists at present with such far-reaching contacts.

In addition to exposing the nazi regime for what it was, the newspapers also attack the hydra-headed form of nazism as it keeps reappearing in rumors, complaints, and so-called arguments. In a recent issue the Frankfurter Rundschau examines one of these arguments which seems to be quite popular in circles frequented by former nazis. The argument runs like this, according to the Frankfurter Rundschau: "Certainly, it is inexcusable that such inhuman acts were committed in concentration camps, and for them to have taken place in Germany, a nation of culture, it is a fright-

ful disgrace." But, and here comes the refrain, "the vast majority of Germans knew nothing at all about these things." After this opening gambit, which is common to many German discussions, designed, presumably to impress the listener with the speaker's sense of fair play, the shade of Göbbels takes over: "But was it not just as inhuman and cruel to destroy senselessly all of our cities and to annihilate millions of defenseless people. That is what English and American bombers did. Was that not also criminal? But who mentions such things? Simply because we lost the war are we not supposed to talk about them?"

Then the Frankfurter Rundschau answers: "We not only can talk about such things but we must talk about them, and particularly now, during these difficult winter weeks when we shall most acutely feel the privations imposed upon us by the destruction of our cities. We must, because it is well known that the writer of the above lines is not alone in his opinion. Many have voiced the same argument. It is part of the whispering campaign directed against the men on whose shoulders falls the task of building a new Germany out of the ruins of the Third Reich. It is part of a campaign designed to arouse suspicion in the public mind and to discredit our public officials,

characterizing them as the lackeys of the occupation authorities and attempting to arouse the people against the occupation itself."

"Certainly it is not pretty that our cities and so many irreplaceable objects have been destroyed. But doesn't the shrill cry of Goebbels still ring in the ears of all of us, 'Do you want total war? Do you want a war more total than total?' And the thousand times repeated answer, 'Yes, we do!' Everyone who then joined in that bellowing chorus, either at home or near some loudspeaker, or who said to himself, 'Now our airplanes will give it to them!' should have considered more fully the meaning of total war. Above all he should have realized that total war is not a unilateral activity. It has a way of striking back, and it inflicts suffering on us which was intended only for the enemy. Those who did not know what total war meant might have found out easily enough. They had only to buy Ludendorff's booklet published in 1935 and on sale in all bookstores. There the subject is fully explained. It will be recalled that Ludendorff was Hitler's real master. The chancellor of the Third Reich grew up in his shadow.

TOTAL WAR

"War, for Ludendorff, was, as he states in the above-mentioned booklet, a natural condition for the development of a race or people. Peace is useful only as a state of preparation for the following war. Ludendorff condemns what he calls the chivalry of warfare, when speaking of past wars in which the principles of humanity were not altogether discarded. He states that the 'glorious designation *war*' is merited only when it is total, and only then does it become the life-principle of a whole people. This, of course, leads to the annihilation of other states. When one has been destroyed then it is the turn of the next victim, after a short pause during which soldiers may return to their homes to recreate their

ranks in the nuptial bed. But the day will come when there will be no other nations left to destroy in this life-filling development of the German people. What then? It is hoped by German militarists that by that time it will have been definitely established that Mars is inhabited. And since Mars of course belongs to the German living space, the people of Mars must also be conquered.

"This is not irony. Prussian militarists actually thought of warfare in these terms. But it must be total not only in the sense that all the capabilities of the people are made contributory to it, and not only in the sense that the enemy is to be completely defeated and subjugated; it must also be total in the time sense; it must be everlasting. There must always be war, or the preparation for war or the beginning of war. For militarists war is the only conceivable permanent state. War is their element. It gives them their sense of superiority without which they are lost. The people, for their part, are merely expected to furnish cannon fodder as required and to prepare for war in time of peace. For that reason war decorations were invented, memorial days were inaugurated, mothers' celebrations established, and veterans organizations founded.

"The destruction of the cities and population is but a part of the total destruction of the enemy, according to Ludendorff. In this connection he writes, 'When the military and economic situation of two warring countries are approximately the same, conditions in the countries themselves will have but little effect on the execution of the war. But once this balance has been upset, either through a defect at the front or unrest behind the lines, the opportunity must be taken to strike with full force at the enemy's home-front, while endeavoring, at the same time, to reach a decision in the field. This is the time to send out the bombing squadrons with greater pitilessness than ever before, limiting their

activities only as weather conditions require. Thus, though the shortening of the war, one's own people, as well as the army will be spared.'

"So Ludendorff thought and so thought Hitler and Göring, and so thought all of their generals, and so they acted, beginning the 1st of September, 1939, against Poland, and then against Holland, France, England, Russia and wherever they could send their army and bombing squadrons. Their enemies answered in kind. Did you want total war?

We have had a total war. It ended with the total destruction of our cities, after we laid waste so many cities of other nations. And who are the guilty? The question who they are and who are their accomplices has been answered. Now other questions rise before us. Our cities must be rebuilt out of their ruins. To that end the energies of all are required. The destroyed cities are still a frightful remembrance of the past. The new year must see us at work, as proof that our will to build anew has not been destroyed."



Occupation Hampered by

REDEPLOYMENT

The swift pace of redeployment drew heavy fire from the American press during the week, commentators charging that the withdrawal of experienced personnel had undermined the efficiency of the Army and the military occupation. The rapid return of the armed forces was seen by some observers as giving grounds for our Allies to believe that the United States might cast off its responsibilities in Europe.

Though the trend of comment on the occupation was unfavorable, military government was praised for the excellent and conscientious work carried out by many of its personnel. Several commentators warned of the dangers of "Pity the Germans" drives.

The British press devoted considerable space to the State Department announcement of its aims in Germany. While welcoming the pronouncement, editorial writers in British papers raised the question whether the revival of Germany envisaged by the State Department might not be too speedy from the point of view of Germany's European neighbors.

In an article in the December 15 issue of the New York Times, Raymond Daniell asserted that, "redemption is the bane of the U.S. occupation authorities. That word has become synonymous with the disorganization and inefficiency that is afflicting what remains of what was once an effective military machine. Now that machine is an aggregation of homesick Americans, shirking their jobs to figure out ways of making money, courting Ger-

man women, counting up points, and scheming how to get back to the U.S. most quickly".

"Officers and men make no secret of the breakdown in discipline and morale and they both attribute it to the lack of any definite policy from Washington on the long-term aims of the occupation, to the disillusionment with the aspect of the dawn of the new world they have been fighting for and to the overtaxing of the troops left in Germany as a result of the hasty, unskillful redeployment that stripped the theater of essential, trained men."

Daniell charged further that the worst aspect of the situation is "that in government, in the administration of newspapers and schools and in every other phase of the American occupation, the authorities falling all over each other in their haste to restore authority and responsibilities for finishing the job so gloriously begun when Germany capitulated lend encouragement to those who, fearing Russian expansiveness, seek to preserve the nucleus of the war potential in German industry."

In the opinion of the Christian Science Monitor, we are losing the peace in Germany as a result in part of hasty redeployment. "The utter paralysis of the Military Government can be imagined when newspaper men report that specialists in finance, housing, fuel, utilities, sanitation, communications, etc., are utterly lacking in most places" said the Monitor. As a result, the American Army has lost

prestige. In too many cases, it is not merely hated by the Germans, but held in contempt. The Army should be relieved of political pressures or it will never restore order before its civilian successors take over in Germany in June."

The New York Herald-Tribune asserted that redeployment in the European Theater had been carried out in such "an unpleasant, helter - skelter manner" that it constitutes the disintegration of one of the world's most powerful armed forces rather than the orderly withdrawal of that force. The peace that has so recently been won by the sacrifice of so many American and Allied soldiers should not be sabotaged by a War Department that apparently has not got the guts to manage the withdrawal in an orderly manner. The American Army still has a very important, difficult job to perform in Europe. Let us not be so stupid as to hamstring the Army in that job".

Another critic, Paul Mowrer, in an article in the New York Post, asserted that the morale of the armed forces in Europe, at the present time, could scarcely have gone lower if they had been defeated in battle. "I was nauseated by the way in which, as the war neared its end, a large part of the Army turned into peddlers selling government property at exorbitant prices. One thing I do not wish to be told is that this is inevitable. We had nothing of the sort after the last war. Pershing would not have tolerated it".

"Good In Patches"

"Good in patches" is the evaluation of the efficiency of Military Government, made by J. Emlyn Williams, in a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor.

"Concerning personal criticisms, it must be said at once that a lot of individuals have done, and are doing excellent work and are well equipped for their jobs. On the other hand, many know only scanty German, and even when they know the

language thoroughly, some of them certainly lack an understanding of the German mentality in the post nazi development.

"Far more important, however, is the dilemma resulting from the lack of clarity right at the top. For in this battle of important post-war reconstruction and world peace, there seems as much wavering in decisions as to whether policy is to be forward looking to German cooperation some day or merely backward looking to the conditions Germany must fulfil as a defeated nation."

German Objective

The United States is to be congratulated on having set herself a clear objective, said the London Spectator, in commenting on the State Department memorandum on aims of the German occupation. The Spectator expressed the view, however, that the other Allies will probably have important qualifications to make before accepting American policy.

"They will probably concur in the long-term objective of wanting a Germany capable of standing on her own feet" said the Spectator. "They may well have doubts; however, over the speed at which the objective is to be reached. For the American declaration envisages that by 1950 Germany will have resumed control of her economic and industrial affairs, and will have achieved independence in government and administration. The European powers who are most vitally interested in Germany's future may well ask themselves what guarantees there will be, under these circumstances; that Germany, in 1950, will be incapable of playing an independent role in European politics, and even more important, what evidence there is that in the years before 1950, the hearts and minds of Germans will be so changed that they can safely be given even a limited freedom of action."

In its proposals on the kinds of industry to be left in Germany, "the State Department still shows traces of the Morgenthau influence" said the Manchester Guardian. "A Germany which does not export from metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries will be a strange place indeed. Still it is a good thing that the State Department has come into the open. We need our own Government's opinions as well. The British view, we may guess, is that we cannot attempt radically to deindustrialize Germany without lowering the standard of all Europe and without creating a standing army of millions of unemployed in Germany itself".

"Pity Germany"

"Pity Germany" trends drew criticisms from several quarters during the week. One of these came from the Boston Globe.

"Issuance of orders by the Allied Control Commission calling for demolition of many of the great key industries in the German Reich, the progress of the war guilt trials at Nürnberg, and the sudden arrest of 56 of the leading figures in the German steel industry have been paralleled in recent weeks by an intensification of lament and complaint about the status of the Germans under occupation, especially American occupation" said the Globe. — "In the Spring of 1943, foreseeing defeat, Hitler reorganized the 'Pity Germany' agency. The number of gullible Americans now in evidence suggests that its labors have not been in vain."

In the London Observer, "Peregrine" noted the swinging of the pendulum to almost "sentimental sympathy for defeated Germany. Respectable men and women are shedding tears over poor Germany — and generally talking quite a lot of sentimental rubbish. The tenderhearted seem to have forgotten altogether that Germany is not the only country in distress, and that people in many Allied countries are

exposed this winter to privations and hardships as grave as any which the Germans will be enduring".

Random Comments

"Despite the tragic-comic aspect of our military occupation of Germany much solid work, of course, is being done by a gallant minority of American men who have not been infected with the hysteria to get home nor occupy themselves exclusively with holing in for the winter in a luxurious villa." — William L. Shirer in *The New York Herald Tribune*.

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"The unimpressive voluntary enlistment figures indicate that measures to build up a suitable Regular Army are not meeting with success. The rapid withdrawals from Europe are not being covered by replacements on a sufficient scale. This situation may produce the gravest consequences. It must be corrected. Our fading military strength in Europe must be strengthened. And a more certain and adequate means of creating a permanent Army must be found" — Editorial *The Philadelphia Inquirer*.

* *

"There are two weaknesses in the American position. In the first place, they are demobilizing so swiftly that the Germans think 'We can take liberties with these people because they won't be here very long, anyhow'. In the second place, they treat their Germans with a far more breezy friendliness than we do a reflection of their characteristic generosity and warm-heartedness in individual relationships. But these two factors produce in Germans of the American Zone a sauciness one does not see anywhere else" — Edwin Tetlow in *The London Daily Mail*.

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"So long as outstanding questions between Russia and America have not been settled, the beaten and confused Ger-

man may take refuge in the hope that nothing has been settled, that Europe is still fluid, that, in the event of a crisis, he may find himself being wooed by one side, or the other, or by both. The breakdown between America and Russia, therefore, does not concern the two countries alone; it throws many other world questions into solution." — **Samuel Craf-ton in The New York Post.**

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"There are at least three definite signposts which point to better relations between America and Russia. One is the appointment of General Eisenhower as Chief of Staff. General Eisenhower has the complete confidence of the Russians. They know him as a smart horse trader who keeps his word" — **Max Hill in NBC World Parade.**

* *

"Italy's troubles are sure to be duplicated in Germany when the time comes to create a new government there. The Italians were enslaved by Fascism but they had had previous experience with free government. What they learned then was squeezed out of them during the Black Shirt era. The Germans goose-stepped to Hitler's edicts for 12 years, but their pre-Nazi political experience was limited. Germany is likely to face a more difficult time than Italy in trying to create self-government" — **Editorial in The Cleveland Plain Dealer.**

* *

"But if the present (Pearl Harbor) investigation should collapse, it is clear that the only course open to the administration would be to continue the inquiry through the medium of a National Commission, a distinguished, judicially-minded group whose report would be accepted by the country without dispute. There have already been too much politics, far too much chaos in developing the record of America's entrance into global war to

permit another fiasco." — **Editorial in The New York Herald Tribune.**

* *

"Pre-war Germany was unable to raise enough food for its own needs and overcrowded post-war Germany, deprived of its most fertile territory, not only will be unable to produce the means of paying for this winter's food imports, but will have to depend always for sustenance on food shipped in from other countries. Eventually, therefore, the Allies will have to decide either to permit a revival of industries in Germany or assume permanently the cost of providing sufficient foodstuffs to prevent mass starvation." — **Editorial in The Spokane Spokesman Review.**

* *

"If there were any serious question as to the efficacy of single rule in conquered territory, a comparison of the Japanese situation with that in Germany would be a very apt answer. In Japan, where Gen. MacArthur has been given undisputed power, things are going so smoothly that some chronic worriers fear under-surface complications. Japan knows that MacArthur has the power to deal with them and is impressed with the fact that he is dealing justly and efficiently. In the Far East, Britain is given one section embracing certain nationalities, the Netherlands another, and the Russians another. These countries are not divided into zones, except in Korea, where there is a distinct demarcation without much chance of conflict between the United States and Russia. Japan, in particular, is a lesson in what can be done, because America is trusted" — **Editorial in The Duluth News Tribune.**

* *

"If Germany is going to get anywhere toward democracy, America must stay in the game, directing, educating, until this tremendous human dynamo of German energy can be channelled into a

a state that will take its place among the world powers. This means that America must take a dominant part in world affairs. Germany is a tremendous part of a general problem, and you cannot just take it, or leave it alone" —
H. R. Baukhage in ABC broadcast.

* *

"In many countries on the Continent, the Russian and the anti-Russian parties are already arrayed against each other: and the adventurous elements in the ranks of the anti-Russian party are undoubtedly setting their hopes on imminent armed conflict between the Western Powers and Russia. There can be no doubt that the mere appearance of the continued existence of German armed forces in the British Zone and the exaggerated importance which the Russians attach to these appearances are bound to increase the political ferment with which the atmosphere is charged, However sound the administrative motives for the proce-

dure adopted by the British for the demobilization of the Wehrmacht, administrative convenience must give way to political necessity once it is seen that grave suspicions have been aroused. The British must observe the letter as well as the spirit of the Potsdam agreement"
— **London Economist.**

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"Bavaria is the kingdom of the Third Army, and you are never allowed to forget it. The aggressive go-getter spirit the Third Army manifested in war it now exhibits as an occupying force. Though disintegrating too rapidly to suit military leaders, who all believe the United States is pulling out of Europe too fast for their own good, it manages to maintain its tradition despite a constant flux and change of personnel that accounts for much of the confusion in military administration" — **Anne O'Hare McCormick in The New York Times.**

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army			
Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western Military District	Col M O Edwards
LAND BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG			
		1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)	
E-1 Stuttgart		Land Baden-Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Col W W Dawson
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Lt Wm E Snodgrass
Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co			
1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen			1st Lt E Thompson
Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart			(Not determined)
Württemberg			
E-1 Stuttgart		Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10 Stuttgart		SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F 11 Ulm		SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20 Aalen		LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21 Böblingen		LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22 Crailsheim		LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23 Esslingen		LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24 Gmünd		LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25 Göppingen		LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
G-26 Schwäbisch Hall		LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27 Heidenheim		LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28 Heilbronn		LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29 Ludwigsburg		LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30 Waiblingen		LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50 Backnang		LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51 Heilbronn		SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52 Künzelsau		LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53 Leonberg		LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
H-54 Bad Mergentheim		LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55 Nürtingen		LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56 Ohringen		LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57 Ulm		Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58 Vaihingen		LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
Landesbezirk North Baden			
Co E Durlach		Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7 Karlsruhe		North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16 Mannheim		SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43 Heidelberg		SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-46 Pforzheim		SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47 Karlsruhe		SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87 Bruchsal		LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88 Feudenheim		Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89 Buchen		LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90 Mosbach		LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREATER HESSE

2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Greater Hesse	Col J R Newman
Hq 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden		Col J R Newman
Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden		Capt T H Candon
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co			
2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Oberursel		Capt B Sturdevan
Hq 2d Mil Govt Med Gp	Wiesbaden		Lt Col W H Riheldaffen

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj D B Bernstein
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj M E Chotas
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	Maj T Turner Jr
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Capt E F Duffy
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau & LK Untertaunus	Capt J C Nelson
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus	Maj J G Gavin
			Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Melsungen	
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Lt Col R Bard
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Capt G De Nubla
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj L S Williams
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj C F Russe
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege & LK Witzzenhausen	Maj E J Dikeman
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld & LK Rotenburg	Capt W B Getmann
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar & LK Wolfhagen	Maj T T Turnbull
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt S C Moore Jr
ML-1 (Sp)	Kassel	Liaison	Capt J R Newell
			1st Lt M Rogin

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr.
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
DP-20	Darmstadt		1st Lt A J Peyser

BREMEN

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT
Third U. S. ArmyOffice of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern Military District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec AugsburgLt Col F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Cline
2nd Lt Stuckert
1st Lt C T Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Maj M J Kanner

BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt
for Bavaria Munich

Bavaria

Brig Gen W J Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 OchsenfurtRB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt1st Lt R E Handwerk
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
1st Lt K L Ellis
Maj H B Clark Jr
1st Lt R W Jones
Capt K H Callaway
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W O Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 HilpoltsteinRB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J F Begley
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj S Klein
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		2d Lt B Lyons
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Capt E H Dye
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt E E Wilson
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutska
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt L Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Capt G E Peterson
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Maj W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E J Zabeick
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Maj C E Carlsen
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfstschhausen	LK Wolfstschhausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Capt Horrell
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

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Col F L Howley